

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problems Mailbox.**

12

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

published in accordance with Art. 158(3) EPC

21 Application number: 81900940.8

22 Date of filing: 02.04.81

Data of the international appli-
cation taken as a basis:

66 International application number:
PCT/JP 81/00074

67 International publication number:
WO 81/02893 (15.10.81 81/24)

51 Int. Cl. 3: **C 07 C 103/52, C 07 D 277/06,**
C 07 D 285/00, C 07 D 417/04,
C 07 D 417/06, C 07 D 417/12,
C 07 D 417/14, A 61 K 31/425,
A 61 K 31/44, A 61 K 37/64

30 Priority: 02.04.80 JP 44358/80

43 Date of publication of application: 07.04.82
Bulletin 82/14

84 Designated Contracting States: **AT CH DE FR GB LI NL**
SE

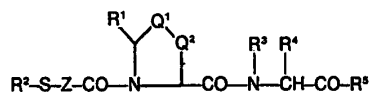
71 Applicant: **SANTEN PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.,**
9-19, 3-Chome, Shimoshinjo, Higashiyodogawa-ku
Osaka 533 (JP)

72 Inventor: **IWAO, Jun-ichi, 7-27, Nogami 4-chome**
Takarazuka-shi, Hyogo 665 (JP)
Inventor: **OYA, Masayuki, 27-18, Yamatedal 3-chome**
Ibaraki-shi, Osaka 567 (JP)
Inventor: **ISO, Tadashi, 197-7, Joroku, Sakai-shi,**
Osaka 588 (JP)

74 Representative: **Pearce, Anthony Richmond et al, Marks**
& Clerk Alpha Tower ATV Centre, Birmingham B1 1TT
(GB)

54 SULFUR-CONTAINING ACYLAMINO ACIDS.

57 Novel thiazolidine and pyrrolidine derivatives re-
presented by the general formula:



(wherein Q¹ and Q² each represent a methylene group or a sulfur atom, Z represents an alkylene group containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms, R¹ represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an aromatic group or a heterocyclic group, R² represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an acyl group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group or a substituted mercapto group, R³ represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, R⁴ represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an aromatic group, or R³ and R⁴ are taken together to form a pyrrolidine ring or a thiazolidine ring, and R⁵ represents a hydroxy group or an amino group, with the respective groups being optionally substituted by an alkyl group or an aromatic group). These compounds are prepared by condensing a sulfur-containing acylthiazolidinecarboxylic acid or sulfur-containing acylpyrrolidinecarboxylic acid with an amino acid. They are useful as antihypertensive agents.

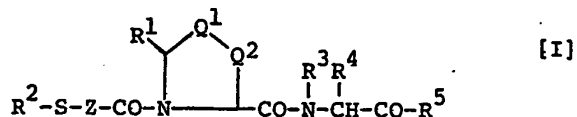
EP 0048 763 A1

SPECIFICATION

Title of the Invention:

Sulfur-containing acylamino acids

This invention relates to sulfur-containing acylamino acids and related salts and antihypertensive compositions containing these compounds as main ingredients, which have the following formula



wherein

Q^1 and Q^2 are methylene or sulfur atom, but at least one of them is methylene;

Z is straight or branched alkylene which contains 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

R^1 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, higher alkyl, aralkyl, phenyl, furyl, thienyl, pyridyl or naphthyl, which may be substituted by 1 to 3 groups selected from lower alkyl, hydroxy, $\text{R}^2-\text{S}-$, lower alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino, lower alkylamino, lower alkanoylamino, aroylamino, lower alkanoyloxy, aroyloxy, lower alkylene-dioxy, carboxy, sulfamoyl, lower alkylaminosulfamoyl or cyano, but when R^1 is hydrogen, Q^1 and Q^2 are not methylene at the same time;

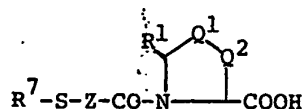
R^2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkanoyl, cycloalkane-

- 1 carbonyl, higher alkanoyl, phenyl-lower alkanoyl,
 substituted phenyl-lower alkanoyl, benzoyl, substituted
 benzoyl, pyridylcarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, substituted
 benzyloxycarbonyl, or groups excluded hydrogen from R^6 -S-
 5 or R^1 ;
 R^3 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;
 R^4 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, phenyl, aralkyl, pyrrolidine
 ring formed with R^3 or thiazolidine ring formed with
 R^3 , which may be substituted by hydroxy, lower alkanoyl-
 10 oxy, aroyloxy, aralkyloxy, lower alkoxy, amino, guanidino,
 carboxy, lower alkoxycarbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl, aralkyl-
 oxy carbonyl, carbamoyl, mercapto, lower alkylthio,
 aralkylthio, lower alkanoylmercapto, aroylmercapto,
 imidazolyl or indolyl;
 15 R^5 is hydroxy or amino, which may be substituted by
 lower alkyl, lower alkanoyloxy-lower alkyl, imido-
 lower alkyl, aralkyl or phenyl;
 R^6 is lower alkenyl, higher alkenyl, tetrahydrofurfuryl
 or groups excluded hydrogen from R^1 ;
 20 the same shall be applied hereinafter.

The compounds of this invention are synthesized by
 such methods as the following A, B and C.

A) The active derivatives of compounds represented by
 the formula

25



[III]

1 wherein

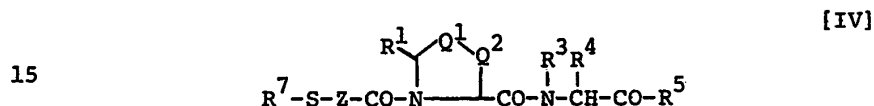
R^7 is groups excluded hydrogen from the above-mentioned
 R^2 ;

the same shall be applied hereinafter

5 and the compounds represented by the formula



10 are condensed by a general method such as mixed anhydride method, etc. in synthesizing peptides to give the compounds of this invention represented by the formula.



The resulting compounds are acidified with hydrochloric acid, trifluoroacetic acid, etc., alkalified with sodium hydroxide, ammonia, etc., or treated by catalytic hydrogenation with
 20 palladium-carbon, electrolytic reduction, or reduction with complex metal hydride such as sodium borohydride or with metal to give the compounds of this invention wherein R^2 is hydrogen and/or wherein R^5 is hydroxy. The diastereoisomers of the products can be separated and purified by a general method
 25 such as fractional recrystallization, chromatography, etc.

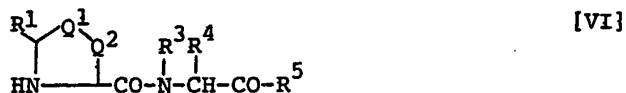
B) The compounds represented by the formula



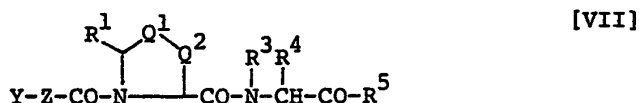
wherein

- 1 X is hydroxy or halogen;
 Y is halogen;
 the same shall be applied hereinafter
 react with the compounds represented by the formula

5



- by a general method such as Schotten-Baumann reaction, etc. to
 10 give the products represented by the formula.



- 15 The products react with salt of benzylmercaptan, thioacetic acid or thiobenzoic acid such as potassium salt, etc. to give the compounds [IV] of this invention.

C) The compounds represented by the formula



wherein

- R^8 is lower alkyl, acyl such as acetyl, pivaloyl, benzoyl, etc., aralkyl such as benzyl, etc., X-CO-Z-S- or $\text{R}^6 \text{---} \text{S-}$
 25 react with the above-mentioned compounds [VI] by the above method A or B to give the compounds of this invention represented by the formula



R^9 is groups excluded hydrogen from the above mentioned R^2 .

15

20

phenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]glycine

25

1 N-methylmorpholine dissolved in 5ml of THF and 20ml of water
 is added to it. After stirring it for 1 hour while being
 back to the room temperature gradually, and then removing
 THF in vacuo, the residue is acidified with N-HCl, and
 5 extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed
 with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over
 anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo. The
 residue is purified by silica gel column chromatography to
 give 1.44g (70%) of the titled compound.

10 mp 98-99°C (ethyl acetate-n-hexane)
 $[\alpha]_D^{25} +126.4^\circ$ (c=1.1, methanol)
 IR (nujol, cm^{-1} , to be applied hereinafter unless specified)
 3340, 1740, 1690, 1670, 1640, 1465, 1250, 1215, 775, 730

15

EXAMPLE 2

(2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-
 hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]phenylalanine.

To the solution of 3.55g of (2R,4R)-3-(S-acetyl-3-
 20 mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidine-
 carboxylic acid dissolved in 60ml of THF 1.0g of N-methyl-
 morpholine is added. To the reaction mixture 1.4g of iso-
 butyl chlorocarbonate is added at a temperature of -15 to
 -10°C. The suspension obtained by stirring it for 1 hour
 25 is added to 60ml of the aqueous solution of 3.38g of L-
 phenylalanine and 2.0g of triethylamine with stirring under
 ice-cooling. After stirring it under ice-cooling for 10 minutes
 and at room temperature for an additional 10 minutes, the
 solution is concentrated in vacuo. The concentrate is washed

1 with two 100-ml portions of ether, acidified with conc. hydro-
chloric acid, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic
layer is washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution,
dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in
5 vacuo to give 4.8g (96%) of the titled compound.

mp 91-95°C (amorphous powder)

$[\alpha]_D^{28} +151.2^\circ$ (c=0.9, methanol)

IR 3280, 3130, 1728, 1680, 1655, 1625, 1600, 760

10

EXAMPLE 3

(2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-
hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]tryptophan

The suspension of mixed anhydride is prepared by using
15 1.78g of (2R,4R)-3-(S-acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-
hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinecarboxylic acid, 0.51g of
N-methylmorpholine and 0.68g of isobutyl chlorocarbonate
in the same manner as Example 1. To the suspension 20ml of
the aqueous solution of 2.04g of L-tryptophan and 1.0g
20 of triethylamine are added. The mixture is stirred under
ice-cooling for 30 minutes and at room temperature for an
additional 30 minutes, and concentrated in vacuo. The
concentrate is washed with ether, acidified with N-HCl,
and filtered. The precipitate is washed well with
25 dilute hydrochloric acid and water to give 1.7g (63%) of
the titled compound.

mp 105-115°C (amorphous powder)

$[\alpha]_D^{28} +143.4^\circ$ (c=0.5, methanol)

IR 3295, 1730, 1655, 1525, 1230, 1130, 960, 750

1

EXAMPLE 4

(2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]glutamic acid

5

The suspension of mixed anhydride in THF is prepared by using 1.78g of (2R,4R)-3-(S-acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinecarboxylic acid, 0.51g of N-methylmorpholine and 0.68g of isobutyl chlorocarbonate. The suspension is added to the aqueous solution of 1.5g of L-glutamic acid and 2.0g of triethylamine, and treated in the same manner as Example 2 to give 1.9g (80%) of the titled compound.

10

mp 93-98°C (amorphous powder)

$[\alpha]_D^{28} +129.3^\circ$ (c=1.0, methanol)

15

IR 3280, 1720, 1690, 1653, 1623, 1600, 762

EXAMPLE 5

(2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]serine

20

The suspension of mixed anhydride is prepared by using 3.55g of (2R,4R)-3-(S-acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinecarboxylic acid, 1.0g of N-methylmorpholine, 1.4g of isobutyl chlorocarbonate and 60ml of THF in the same manner as Example 1. To the suspension 20ml of the aqueous solution of 2.1g of L-serine and 2.0g of triethylamine is added. The mixture is stirred under ice-cooling for 30 minutes and at room temperature for an additional 1 hour. After removing THF in vacuo, it is acidified with

25

1 N-HCl, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer
 is washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution,
 dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in
 vacuo. The residue is crystallized from benzene to give 3.6g
 5 (82%) of the titled compound.
 mp 175.5-177.0°C (dec.) (ethanol-ether)
 $[\alpha]_D^{32} +174.0^\circ$ (c=0.5, methanol)
 IR 3280, 1700, 1685, 1625, 1590, 1210. 755

10

EXAMPLE 6

(2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-
 hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]leucine

The suspension of mixed anhydride in THF is prepared
 15 by using 1.78g of (2R,4R)-3-(S-acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-
 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinecarboxylic acid, 0.51g of
 N-methylmorpholine and 0.68g of isobutyl chlorocarbonate.
 To the suspension the aqueous solution of 1.31g of L-leucine
 and 1.0g of triethylamine is added, and treated in the
 20 same manner as Example 1 to give 1.8g (77%) of the titled
 compound.

mp 78-84°C (amorphous powder)
 $[\alpha]_D^{32} +115.2^\circ$ (c=0.75, methanol)
 IR 3220, 1720, 1650, 1620, 1230, 1130, 760

25

EXAMPLE 7

(2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-
 hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]methionine

1 The suspension of mixed anhydride in THF is prepared
 by using 5.3g of (2R,4R)-3-(S-acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-
 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinecarboxylic acid, 1.5g of
 N-methylmorpholine and 2.0g of isobutyl chlorocarbonate.
 5 To the suspension the aqueous solution of 4.5g of L-methionine
 and 3.0g of N-methylmorpholine is added, and treated in
 the same manner as Example 1 to give 1.6g (66%) of the titled
 compound.
 mp 59-64°C (amorphous powder)
 10 $[\alpha]_D^{30} +150.3^\circ$ (c=0.8, methanol)
 IR 3340, 1735, 1725, 1650, 1615, 1600, 755

EXAMPLE 8

(2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-
 15 hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]tyrosine

 The suspension of mixed anhydride in THF is prepared
 by using 3.55g of (2R,4R)-3-(S-acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-
 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinecarboxylic acid, 1.0g
 20 of N-methylmorpholine and 1.4g of isobutyl chlorocarbonate.
 To the suspension 40ml of N-NaOH solution of 3.6g of L-
 tyrosine is added, and treated in the same manner as Example
 1 to give 4.8g (93%) of the titled compound.
 mp 95-96.5°C
 25 $[\alpha]_D^{28} +141.8^\circ$ (c=1.1, methanol)
 IR 3240, 1730, 1690, 1660, 1630, 1225, 767, 726

EXAMPLE 9

(2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-

1 hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]proline

The suspension of mixed anhydride in THF is prepared by using 1.78g of (2R,4R)-3-(S-acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-
 5 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinecarboxylic acid, 0.51g of N-methylmorpholine and 0.68g of isobutyl chlorocarbonate. To the suspension the solution of 1.0g of L-proline and 1.0g of triethylamine dissolved in aqueous THF is added, and treated in the same manner as Example 1 to give 1.5g (68%) of the
 10 titled compound.

mp 186-187°C (ethyl acetate)

$[\alpha]_D^{28} +122.3^\circ$ (c=0.5, methanol)

IR 3295, 1750, 1685, 1635, 1600, 1235, 1170, 935, 760

15

EXAMPLE 10

N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Benzoyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]glycine ethyl ester

To the solution of 2.09g of (2R,4R)-3-(S-benzoyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidine-
 20 carboxylic acid dissolved in 30ml of dry THF, 0.51g of N-methylmorpholine is added. To the mixture 0.68g of isobutyl chlorocarbonate is added at a temperature of -15 to -10°C. After stirring it for 15 minutes, the solution of 0.7g of
 25 glycine ethyl ester hydrochloride and 0.51g of N-methylmorpholine dissolved in 5ml of THF and 15ml of water is added to it. After stirring it for 1 hour while being back to the room temperature gradually, and then removing THF in vacuo, the mixture is extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with N-HCl, water, saturated aqueous

1 sodium chloride solution, in order, dried over anhydrous
magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue is
crystallized from ethyl acetate-benzene to give 2.43g (82%)
of the titled compound.

5 mp 134-135°C (ethyl acetate)
[α]_D²⁵ +95.4° (c=1.1, methanol)
IR 3270, 3060, 1749, 1690, 1655, 1630, 1456, 1203, 1042,
909, 788, 764, 723

10

EXAMPLE 11

N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-hydroxy-
phenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]glycine ethyl ester

The suspension is prepared by using 1.78g of (2R,4R)-3-(S-
15 acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidine-
carboxylic acid, 0.51g of N-methylmorpholine and 0.68g of
isobutyl chlorocarbonate. To the suspension the solution of
0.7g of glycine ethyl ester hydrochloride and 0.51g of N-
methylmorpholine dissolved in aqueous THF is added, and
20 treated in the same manner as Example 10 to give 1.8g(82%)
of the titled compound.

mp 130-131°C (ethyl acetate-n-hexane)
[α]_D²⁵ +119.0°C (c=0.9, methanol)
IR 3270, 3050, 1729, 1676, 1650 (shoulder), 1635, 1545,
25 1460, 1290, 1225, 760, 730

EXAMPLE 12

(2S)-N²-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-
hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]histidine methyl ester

- 1 The suspension of mixed anhydride is prepared by using
 1.78g of (2R,4R)-3-(S-acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-
 hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinecarboxylic acid, 0.51g of N-
 methylmorpholine, 0.68g of isobutyl chlorocarbonate and
 5 30ml of dry THF in the same manner as Example 1. To the
 suspension the solution of 1.21g of L-histidine methyl ester
 dihydrochloride and 1.0g of triethylamine dissolved in 10ml of
 aqueous THF is added. After stirring it under ice-cooling for
 30 minutes and at room temperature for an additional 30
 10 minutes, and then removing THF in vacuo, the separated oil
 is obtained by decantation, and crystallized from aqueous
 sodium bicarbonate solution and benzene to give 1.4g (55%) of
 the titled compound.
 mp 122-125°C (acetone-cyclohexane)
 15 $[\alpha]_D^{28} +167.8^\circ$ (c=0.5, methanol)
 IR 3365, 3235, 1735, 1675, 1630, 1605, 1205, 1135, 945, 765

EXAMPLE 13

- (2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-
 20 hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]phenylalanine t-butyl
 ester

- The suspension of mixed anhydride is prepared by using
 1.78g of (2R,4R)-3-(S-acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-
 25 hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinecarboxylic acid, 0.51g of N-
 methylmorpholine, 0.68g of isobutyl chlorocarbonate and 30ml
 of dry THF in the same manner as Example 1. To the suspension
 the solution of 1.29g of L-phenylalanine t-butyl ester
 hydrochloride and 0.51g of N-methylmorpholine dissolved in

1 5ml of THF and 10ml of water is added. The mixture is
 stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, and then concentrated
 in vacuo. To the residue 50ml of water is added. The mixture is
 extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed
 5 with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution,
 dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated
 in vacuo. The residue is crystallized from n-hexane to
 give 2.02g (72%) of the titled compound.
 mp 140-142°C (ethyl acetate-n-hexane)
 10 $[\alpha]_D^{24} +126.1^\circ$ (c=1.3, methanol)
 IR 3360, 3260, 1700, 1680, 1625, 1580, 1295, 1271, 1245,
 1235, 1222, 1150, 1026

EXAMPLE 14

15 (2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-
 hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]alanine t-butyl ester

The suspension of mixed anhydride in THF is prepared
 by using 1.78g of (2R,4R)-3-(S-acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-
 20 (2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinecarboxylic acid and 0.51g
 of N-methylmorpholine and 0.68g of isobutyl chlorocarbonate.
 To the suspension the solution of 0.9g of L-alanine t-butyl
 ester hydrochloride and 0.51g of N-methylmorpholine dissolved
 in dry THF is added, and treated in the same manner as Example
 25 13. Thus obtained oil is purified by silica gel column
 chromatography to give 1.6g (66%) of the titled compound.
 mp 170-171.5°C (dec.) (ethyl acetate-benzene)
 $[\alpha]_D^{32} +98.7^\circ$ (c=0.5, methanol)
 IR 3360, 1700, 1685, 1595, 1450, 1130, 1050, 750

1

EXAMPLE 15

(2S)-N-[[1-(S-Benzoyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-5-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinyl]carbonyl]phenylalanine t-butyl ester

5

To the solution of 1.43g of 1-(S-benzoyl-3-mercapto-
propanoyl)-5-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid
(mp 89-92°C (dec.); $[\alpha]_D^{25} +47.4^\circ$ (c=1.0, methanol)) and 0.3g
of N-methylmorpholine dissolved in 30ml of dry THF 0.41g of
isobutyl chlorocarbonate is added at a temperature of -15
10 to -10°C. After stirring it for 30 minutes, the solution of
0.77g of L-phenylalanine t-butyl ester hydrochloride and 0.3g
of triethylamine dissolved in 10ml of aqueous THF is added to it.
After stirring the mixture under ice-cooling for 30 minutes
and at room temperature for an additional 30 minutes, and then
15 removing THF in vacuo, the mixture is extracted with ethyl
acetate. The organic layer is washed with saturated aqueous
sodium bicarbonate solution, water and saturated aqueous
sodium chloride solution, in order, dried over anhydrous
magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue
20 is purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 1.5g
(83%) of the titled compound.

$[\alpha]_D^{28} +20.5^\circ$ (c=0.5, methanol)

IR (neat) 3275, 1730, 1660, 1625, 1600, 1525, 1205, 1155,
1035, 910, 845, 760

25

EXAMPLE 16

(2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-
hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]-o-t-butyltyrosine
t-butyl ester

1

EXAMPLE 18

(2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[2-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)-3-(3-mercaptopropanoyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]phenylalanine

5 In 2ml of 28% ammonia water 0.5g of (2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]phenylalanine is dissolved. The solution is stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, and acidified with hydrochloric acid. The separated crystals
10 are collected by filtration to give 0.4g (87%) of the titled compound.

mp 95-101°C (amorphous powder)

$[\alpha]_D^{28} +150.4^\circ$ (c=0.9, methanol)

IR 3280, 3120, 1722, 1658, 1620, 1600, 762

15

EXAMPLE 19

(2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[2-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)-3-(3-mercaptopropanoyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]serine

20 In 10ml of 28% ammonia water 0.5g of (2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]serine is dissolved. The solution is stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, and acidified with hydrochloric acid after removing excess ammonia. The separated
25 oil is extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and ethyl acetate is removed to give 0.4g (88%) of the titled compound.
mp 140.5-145°C (ethyl acetate-benzene)

- 1 $[\alpha]_D^{32} +151.4^\circ$ (c=0.5, methanol)
 IR 3320, 1685, 1620, 1510, 1230, 1060, 760

EXAMPLE 20

- 5 (2S)-N-[[1-(S-Benzoyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-5-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-2-pyrrolidinyl]carbonyl]phenylalanine

- The mixture of 0.7g of (2S)-N-[[1-(S-benzoyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-5-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinyl]carbonyl]-
 10 phenylalanine t-butyl ester obtained in Example 15, 2.7g of trifluoroacetic acid and 0.6g of anisole is stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. After removing trifluoroacetic acid and anisole from it, the reaction mixture is purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 0.5g (79%) of the
 15 titled compound.

mp 72-102°C (amorphous powder)

$[\alpha]_D^{28} +41.7^\circ$ (c=0.5, methanol)

IR 3295, 1735, 1655, 1600, 1525, 1205, 1040, 910, 760

20 EXAMPLE 21

(2R,2'R,4R,4'R)-3,3'-[3,3'-Dithiobis(propanoyl)]bis[4-[(1S)-1-carboxy-2-hydroxy]ethylcarbamoyl]-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-thiazolidine]

- 25 (i) To the solution of 1.56g of (2R,2'R, 4R, 4'R)-3,3'-[3,3'-dithiobis(propanoyl)]bis[2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinecarboxylic acid] and 0.51g of N-methylmorpholine dissolved in 30ml of dry THF, 0.68g of isobutyl chlorocarbonate is added at the temperature of -15 to -10°C. The mixture

- 1 is stirred for 1 hour, and the solution of 1.05g of L-serine and 1.0g of triethylamine dissolved in 10ml of water is added to it. The mixture is stirred under ice-cooling for 30 minutes and at room temperature for an additional 1 hour.
- 5 After removing THF in vacuo, it is acidified with N-HCl, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo to give 1.4g (70%) of the titled compound.
- 10 mp 128.5-134.0°C (dec.)
 $[\alpha]_D^{32} +116.6^\circ$ (c=0.5, methanol)
 IR 3280, 1730, 1665, 1630, 1460, 1240
- (ii) To the solution of 0.2g of (2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(3-mercaptopropanoyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]-
- 15 carbonyl]serine (TLC: Rf value^(a) 0.67) dissolved in 5ml of methanol 5ml of 0.1N KI₃ is added dropwise. The mixture is stirred for 10 minutes, and then methanol is removed in vacuo. The separated crystals are collected by filtration to give 0.18g (90%) of the titled compound.
- 20 TLC: Rf value^(a) 0.42
 (a) Silica gel, chloroform-ethanol-acetic acid (5:5:1)

EXAMPLE 22

- (2R,2'R,4R,4'R)-3,3'-[3,3'-Dithiobis(propanoyl)]bis[4-[(1S)-
- 25 1-carboxy-2-phenyl]ethylcarbamoyl]-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-thiazolidine]

- (i) To the suspension of 1.56g of (2R,2'R,4R,4'R)-3,3'-[3,3'-dithiobis(propanoyl)]bis[2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-

1 thiazolidinecarboxylic acid], 0.51g of N-methylmorpholine
 and 0.68g of isobutyl chlorocarbonate in THF the aqueous
 solution of 1.69g of L-phenylalanine and 1.0g of triethyl-
 amine is added. The mixture is treated in the same manner
 5 as Example 21 (i) to give 1.3g (72%) of the titled compound.
 mp 136-139°C

$[\alpha]_D^{28} +139.4^\circ$ (c=0.5, methanol)

IR 3290, 1728, 1660, 1625, 1600, 760

(ii) By substituting 0.46g of (2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[2-(2-
 10 hydroxyphenyl)-3-(3-mercaptopropanoyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]-
 carbonyl]phenylalanine (TLC: Rf value^(b) 0.44) in the
 procedure of Example 21 (ii), 0.43g (93%) of the titled
 compound is obtained.

TLC: Rf value^(b) 0.28

15 (b) Silica gel, ethyl acetate-chloroform-acetic acid (10:5:3)

The following compounds are obtained in the same manner
 as the above examples.

(2R)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-(2-
 20 hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]-S-benzylcysteine
 (2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-[(2S)-S-Acetyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl]-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]-
 phenylalanine

(2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[3-(S-Pivaloyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-
 25 phenyl-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]aspartic acid

(2S)-N⁶-Acetyl-N²-[(4R)-[3-(S-propanoyl-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-
 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]lysine

(2S)-N-[(4R)-[3-(S-(4-Methylbenzoyl)-3-mercaptopropanoyl)-2-
 (3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]valine

- 1 (2S)-N-[(4R)-[3-[(2S)-S-Benzoyl-3-mercapto-2-methyl-
propanoyl]-2-(4-pyridyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]phenyl-
alanine
- (2S)-N-[(4R)-[3-[(2S)-S-Benzoyl-3-mercapto-2-methyl-
5 propanoyl]-2-(2-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]-
carbonyl]phenylalanine
- (2R)-S-Acetyl-N-[(4R)-[3-[(2S)-S-acetyl-2-mercapto-
propanoyl]-2-(2-thienyl)-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]cysteine
- (2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-3-[3-[(tetrahydro-
10 furfuryl)disulfanyl]propanoyl]-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]-
phenylalanine
- (2S)-N-[(2R,4R)-[2-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)-3-[3-(aryl)disulfanyl]-
propanoyl]-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]phenylalanine
- (2S)-N-[(4R)-[2-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-3-[S-(3-pyridyl)mercapto-
15 acetyl]-4-thiazolidinyl]carbonyl]isoleucine

It is clear that the compounds inhibiting angiotensin
converting enzyme, which converts the biologically inactive
decapeptide, angiotensin I to the active octapeptide,
20 angiotensin II, may be antihypertensive drugs. Thus they
were evaluated pharmacologically as an antihypertensive
agent by measuring the inhibitory activity against the above
enzyme.

25 PHARMACOLOGICAL TEST 1.

As the methods of measurement of angiotensin-converting
enzyme activity, the bioassay for the contractile response of
isolated smooth muscle or the pressor response of normal
animals and the biochemical assay for the enzyme isolated from

1 lung or other organs of animals are known. The former is
 found more advantageous than the latter for the examination
 of the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II in vivo.
 In this present study, therefore, we adopted the bioassay
 5 for contractile response of isolated guinea-pig ileum to
 angiotensin I.

Measurement of inhibitory activity of angiotensin-converting enzyme

10 Isolated guinea-pig ileum was prepared according to a
 general method. It was suspended in the organ bath containing
 20ml of Tyrode's solution of 30°C gassed with 95% O₂ + 5%
 CO₂. The contraction induced by the addition of angiotensin
 I (final concentration 0.1μg/ml) at intervals of 10 minutes
 15 was recorded on a recticorder (Nihon Koden) for 90 seconds
 using FD pick up (ST-1T-H, Nihon Koden).

The test compounds were added to the both 5 minutes
 before the addition of angiotensin I.

The inhibitory activity of angiotensin-converting
 20 enzyme was calculated by the following formula.

$$\frac{A - B}{A} \times 100$$

25 A: the contractile intensity by angiotensin I
 before the addition of compound
 B: the contractile intensity by angiotensin I
 after the addition of compound

From the fact that kininase II, which resolves bradykinin

1 contracting isolated guinea-pig ileum, is identical with
angiotensin-converting enzyme, the augmentation of contractile
response to bradykinin by test compounds was examined by
using bradykinin (0.005 μ g/ml) in place of angiotensin I
5 according to the above method. Consequently, the compounds
of this invention obtained in Examples inhibited the
contractile response to angiotensin I, and enhanced it to
bradykinin.

10 PHARMACOLOGICAL TEST 2

The activity of angiotensin-converting enzyme was
measured by spectrophotometry according to the method of
Biochem. Pharmacol., 20, 1637 (1971). That is, the absorbance
of hippuric acid was measured, which is liberated by incubating
15 hippuryl-L-histidyl-L-leucine (HHL) as the substrate in the
presence of angiotensin-converting enzyme extracted from
rabbit lung.

Measurement of inhibitory activity of angiotensin-converting
20 enzyme

The reaction mixture is as follows:

100mM phosphate buffer (pH 8.3)
300mM sodium chloride
5mM HHL
25 10^{-3} to 10^{-9} M enzyme inhibitor
5mU enzyme

0.25ml of the above mixture was incubated at 37°C for
30 minutes, and the reaction was stopped by adding 0.25ml of
1N hydrochloric acid. To this solution 1.5ml of ethyl acetate

1 was added in order to extract hippuric acid. 1.0ml of ethyl
acetate layer was evaporated to dryness, and the obtained
residue was dissolved in 1.0ml of water. The absorbance
of this solution was measured at 228nm.

5 The inhibitory activity of angiotensin-converting
enzyme was calculated by the following formula.

$$\text{Percent inhibition} = \frac{A - B}{A} \times 100$$

10 A: the absorbance of reaction solution

B: the absorbance of reaction solution after the addition
of compound

15 Concentration of compound producing 50% inhibition of
angiotensin-converting enzyme (IC_{50})

The solution containing compound at the concentration
of $1 \times 10^{-3}M$ to $1 \times 10^{-9}M$ was incubated, and the percent
inhibition at each concentration was calculated according
to the above formula. And then IC_{50} , the concentration of
20 compound producing 50% inhibition of the enzyme activity,
was determined. By the examination, the compounds of this
invention were proved to inhibit angiotensin-converting
enzyme as well as the known mercaptoacylamino acids.

25 PHARMACOLOGICAL TEST 3

Because recently it is clear that the compounds
inhibiting angiotensin I-converting enzyme may be curative
of not only renal hypertension but also essential hypertension,
the compounds of this invention are estimated as an anti-

1 hypertensive agent by the following method.

Method

Male Wistar strain rats weighing 200-300g were used.

5 Under ether anesthesia, polyethylene cannulae are inserted into carotid artery and jugular vein. The cannula to carotid artery is connected to an electric transducer, while the cannula to jugular vein is connected to an apparatus for continuous infusion. After the complete recovery from
10 anesthesia, angiotensin I is infused intravenously in a dose of 300ng/kg by the apparatus for continuous infusion, and the pressor response is recorded by polygraph (Nihon Kodan, RM-150). The compounds of this invention suspended in 0.5% tragacanth solution are administered orally in a
15 dose of 0.3ml per 100g of body weight, and the pressor response to angiotensin I infused intravenously is measured with time.

Results

20 The compounds of this invention as well as the known antihypertensive mercaptoacylamino acids suppress the pressor response to angiotensin I by administering them orally to unanesthetized rats.

As exercised actually in using antihypertensive agents
25 as the case may be, the compounds of this invention can be also given with the combination of diuretics. The compounds can be administered either orally or parenterally. The dosage forms are tablet, capsule, granule, powder, suppository, injection, etc. In the treatment of hypertension, these

- 1 preparations can contain not only general excipients but
also other antihypertensive agents such as reserpine, α -
methyldopa, guanethidine, clonidine, hydralazine, etc. The
dose is adjusted depending on symptoms, dosage form, etc.,
5 but usual daily dosage is 1 to 5000mg, preferably 10 to 1000mg,
in one or a few divided doses.

The followings show the examples of formulation.

(1) Oral drug

10 (a) tablets

	compound of Example 2	30mg
	lactose	150mg
	crystalline cellulose	50mg
	calcium carboxymethylcellulose	7mg
15	magnesium stearate	3mg
	<hr/> Total	<hr/> 240mg
	compound of Example 5	150mg
	lactose	60mg
20	crystalline cellulose	30mg
	calcium carboxymethylcellulose	7mg
	magnesium stearate	3mg
	<hr/> Total	<hr/> 250mg

- 25 The tablets may be treated with common film-coating
and further with sugar-coating.

(b) granule

compound of Example 20	30mg
------------------------	------

1	polyvinylpyrrolidone	25mg
	lactose	385mg
	hydroxypropylcellulose	50mg
	talc	10mg
5	Total	500mg

(c) powder

	compound of Example 9	30mg
	lactose	500mg
10	starch	440mg
	colloidal silica	30mg
	Total	1000mg

	compound of Example 8	300mg
15	lactose	230mg
	starch	440mg
	colloidal silica	30mg
	Total	1000mg

(d) capsule

20	compound of Example 4	30mg
	lactose	102mg
	crystalline cellulose	56mg
	colloidal silica	2mg
25	Total	190mg

	compound of Example 18	30mg
	glycerin	349.98mg
	butyl p-hydroxybenzoate	0.02mg

1

Total

380mg

(2) Injection

5

1 to 30mg of compound of Example 1 is contained in
1ml of the aqueous solution (pH 6.5-7.0).

10

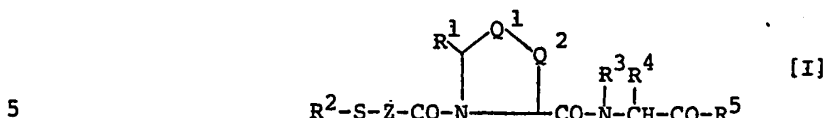
15

20

25

1 What we claim is:

(1) Compounds and related salts which have the formula [I]



wherein

Q¹ and Q² are methylene or sulfur atom, but at least one of them is methylene;

10 Z is straight or branched alkylene which contains 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

R¹ is hydrogen, lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, higher alkyl, aralkyl, phenyl, furyl, thienyl, pyridyl or naphthyl, which may be substituted by 1 to 3 groups selected from lower alkyl, hydroxy, R²-S-, lower alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino, lower alkylamino, lower alkanoylamino, aroylamino, lower alkanoyloxy, aroyloxy, lower alkylenedioxy, carboxy, sulfamoyl, lower alkylaminosulfamoyl or cyano, but when R¹ is hydrogen, Q¹ and Q² are not methylene at the same time;

20

R² is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkanoyl, cyclo-alkanecarbonyl, higher alkanoyl, phenyl-lower alkanoyl, substituted phenyl-lower alkanoyl, benzoyl, substituted benzoyl, pyridylcarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, substituted benzyloxycarbonyl, or groups excluded hydrogen from R⁶-S- or R¹;

25

R³ is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

1 R^4 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, phenyl, aralkyl,
 pyrrolidine ring formed with R^3 or thiazolidine
 ring formed with R^3 , which may be substituted by
 hydroxy, lower alkanoyloxy, aroyloxy, aralkyloxy,
 5 lower alkoxy, amino, guanidino, carboxy, lower
 alkoxycarbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl, aralkyloxycarbonyl,
 carbamoyl, mercapto, lower alkylthio, aralkylthio,
 lower alkanoylmercapto, aroylmercapto, imidazolyl or
 indolyl;

10 R^5 is hydroxy or amino, which may be substituted by
 lower alkyl, lower alkanoyloxy-lower alkyl, imido-
 lower alkyl, aralkyl or phenyl;

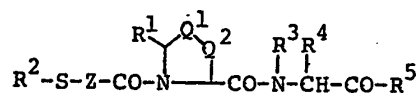
R^6 is lower alkenyl, higher alkenyl, tetrahydrofurfuryl
 or groups excluded hydrogen from R^1 .

15

(2) Antihypertensive compositions containing compounds or
 related salts as main ingredients, which have the following
 formula [I]

20

[I]



wherein

25 Q^1 and Q^2 are methylene or sulfur atom, but at least
 one of them is methylene;

Z is straight or branched alkylene which contains 1
 to 3 carbon atoms;

R^1 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, higher alkyl,

- 1 aralkyl, phenyl, furyl, thienyl, pyridyl or naphthyl,
which may be substituted by 1 to 3 groups selected
from lower alkyl, hydroxy, R^2 -S-, lower alkoxy,
halogen, nitro, amino, lower alkylamino, lower
5 alkanoylamino, aroylamino, lower alkanoyloxy,
aroyloxy, lower alkylenedioxy, carboxy, sulfamoyl,
lower alkylaminosulfamoyl or cyano, but when R^1 is
hydrogen, Q^1 and Q^2 are not methylene at the same
time;
- 10 R^2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkanoyl, cyclo-
alkanecarbonyl, higher alkanoyl, phenyl-lower alkanoyl,
substituted phenyl-lower alkanoyl, benzoyl, substituted
benzoyl, pyridylcarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, sub-
stituted benzyloxycarbonyl, or groups excluded hydrogen
15 from R^6 -S- or R^1 ;
- R^3 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;
- R^4 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, phenyl, aralkyl, pyrrolidine
ring formed with R^3 or thiazolidine ring formed with
 R^3 , which may be substituted by hydroxy, lower alkanoyl-
20 oxy, aroyloxy, aralkyloxy, lower alkoxy, amino,
guanidino, carboxy, lower alkoxycarbonyl, phenoxy-
carbonyl, aralkyloxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, mercapto,
lower alkylthio, aralkylthio, lower alkanoylmercapto,
aroylmercapto, imidazolyl or indolyl;
- 25 R^5 is hydroxy or amino, which may be substituted by
lower alkyl, lower alkanoyloxy-lower alkyl, imido-
lower alkyl, aralkyl or phenyl;
- R^6 is lower alkenyl, higher alkenyl, tetrahydrofurfuryl
or groups excluded hydrogen from R^1 .

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/JP81/00074

I. CLASSIFICATION F SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ¹		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int. Cl. ³ C07C 103/52, C07D 277/06, C07D 285/00, C07D 417/04, C07D 417/06, C07D 417/12, C07D 417/14, A61K 31/425, A61K 31/44, A61K 37/64		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED A61K 31/44, A61K 37/64		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁴		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
I P C	C07C 103/52, C07D 277/06, C07D 285/00, C07D 417/04, C07D 417/06, C07D 417/12, C07D 417/14, A61K 31/425, A61K 31/44, A61K 37/64	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such Documents are included in the Fields Searched ⁵		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ¹⁶		
Category ⁶	Citation of Document, ¹⁶ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷	Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁸
X	DE, A, 2,752,719, 1978-6-8 SQUIBB & SONS INC.	1 - 2
X	DE, A, 2,828,578, 1979-1-11 Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.	1 - 2
X	DE, A, 2,842,100, 1979-4-5 SCIENCE UNION & CIE	1 - 2
X	DE, A, 2,854,877, 1979-6-28 SCIENCE UNION & CIE	1 - 2
X	DE, A, 2,914,059, 1979-10-25 Santen Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.	1 - 2
X	EP, A, 0.001,978, 1979-5-30 Santen Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha,	1 - 2
X	JP, A, 54-100369, 1979-8-8 Santen Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha	1 - 2
X	JP, A, 54-154763, 1979-12-6 Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.	1 - 2
X	JP, A, 55-9060, 1980-1-22 Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.	1 - 2
X	JP, A, 55-11547, 1980-1-26 Santen Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha	1 - 2
⁶ Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁶ "A" document defining the general state of the art "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document cited for special reason other than those referred to in the other categories "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but on or after the priority date claimed "T" later document published on or after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application, but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search ¹		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report ¹
June 20, 1981 (20.06.81)		June 29, 1981 (29.06.81)
International Searching Authority ¹		Signature of Authorized Officer ²⁰
Japanese Patent Office		

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

X	JP, A, 55-22673, 1980-2-18 Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.	1 - 2
X	Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 88, No. 1, 1978-1-2, C. A. S. (Columbus Ohio U.S.A.) Ondetti Miguel A., et al., "Proline derivatives and converted compounds" See page 635, column 1, abstract No. 7376e Ger. Offen. 2,703,828	1 - 2
X	Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 91, No. 18, 1976-10-26, C. A. S. (Columbus Ohio U.S.A.) Horovitz Zola P., et al., "Pharmaceutical composition containing a proline derivative and a diuretic" See page 331, column 2, abstract No. 145975k Ger. Offen. 2,854,316	1 - 2

V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE ¹⁰

This International search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they relate to subject matter ¹⁰ not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out ¹⁰, specifically:

VI. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING ¹¹

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.

2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

X

Chemical Abstracts, Vol.92, No. 3,
1980-1-21,
C. A. S. (Columbus Ohio U.S.A.)
Wiskott Erik, "Amide of cyclic amino acids"
See page 716, column 2, abstract No. 22816x
Fr. Demande 2,407,204

1 - 2

V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE ¹⁰

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers because they relate to subject matter ¹² not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claim numbers because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out ¹², specifically:

VI. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING ¹¹

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.

2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.